Office - Hiley Hunding, second floor. En-nove 11016 Mast Market street.

Office 'phone tj. Residence 'phone 811.

The Demodrar will feel obligated to any subscriber who falls to receive his paper regularly and promptly. If complaint will be made to the office.

FRIDAY, November 24, 1911

Grange, the country's largest farmers' has been retained by a majority of 758. organization, declared unequivocally for the initiative and referendum as well as the recall. The "mob" is likely to give the Observer another fit, as well as a few prints a list of wonderful achievements other political Rip VanWinkles.

The Associated Press gave scant attention to most important result of the elec-tion just held. Ohio has chosen delegates to a convention to frame a new con-stitution. Ninety out of the 119 elected favor the Initiative and Referendum and 61 of these are pledged in writing in favor of making the percentage on consti-tutional initiative petitions 12 per cent, on statute laws, 10 per cent and on referendum, 5 per cent.

enthum, 8 per cent.

The victory was gained after a hard fought campaign in which the privileged interests under the name of "Ohio State Board-of Commerce" moved heaven and earth to defeat the progressive candidates and elect reactionaries.

The battle would certainly not have been won but for the preliminary educabeen won but for the preliminary educa-tional work of Herbert S. Bigelow. For creed that all the sows should have pigs. key to all reforms. This work he car-ried on in spite of obstacles and difficul-with the ideals emanating from the paties that would have discouraged any ternal pigpen.

No better or more appropriate choice ends of justice and the intent of the law could possibly be made.

turns of September 11, the people of with multiply and replenish the breed.

Maine did not repeal the Constitutional — Is this enforcing the law made for the clause prohibiting the liquor traffic. The protection of the public? Is this the latest unofficial returns had indicated a acme of the statesmanship and of judicepeal by a majority of 26; but the Govical wisdom? Or is it simply opera bouffe?

We call the attention of the Mercer ernor and his Council, finding errors in County Observer to the fact that on last the vote of four towns, announced on Tuesday, at Columbus, the National the 6th that Constitutional prohibition

of the G.O.P. as a trust buster. We quote one of the "busted" trusts is

omes, to-wit: *Standard Oil Company, dissolved by Supreme Court, May 15, 1911."

This reminds us of an explanation of the processes by which it was wiped off the map, nicely painted by F. D. Cumnuns in Bryan's Commoner, which reads "Some gigantic monopoly which has been permitted to grow up unopposed, in the very shadow of the law, by throt-tling its competitors and making them walk the plank to destruction, is now declared to exist in "unreasonable" re-straint of trade, whereupon it proceeds to break up in fractions which for all intents and purposes are yet parts of one great whole.

The whole thing reminds me of a king

the past five years he has been carrying the past five years he has been carrying about the the supreme court plays the part of the state to arouse interest in the Initiative king by whose decree each trust found and Referendum and urging on reform to be 'unreasonable' is made to give ers of different kinds the necessity of birth to a numerous litter, each one of getting together in order to obtain this which knows its mother's voice and has

man less earnest than be.

He is now being prominently mentioned for chairmanship of the convention.

The same court seems inclined to the belief that it would be "anreasonable" to impound the old sow, and that the served by letting her remain at large By the official count of the election re- with the admonition that she must forth-

Some Things That Fullington Overlooks

Democratic general assembly, pointed ferterlizer saved the farmers \$1,000,000 a out that there has been an increase in year, salaries in old offices in the state house. The central board of control for 19 of \$73,130, but the auditor, who is destate institutions will save \$500,000 a voting more time to political manipulat- year. ing than he is to the duties of his office, Another law limiting the amount that a rule that he learned from former may county officers can expend for clerk hire chine boss State Auditor Guilbert, neg- saved \$50,000 a year, lected to call attention to the many By strict enforcement of the excise economies that have been affected during law, public corporations will pay an ad-

the Harmon administration.

In one bill alone (that of abolishing county infirmary directors) the general assembly saved the people \$275,000 a year.

If State Anditor Fullington wants to

people were saved \$4,000,000 a year.

By impartially enforcing the law levying a tax on the capital stock of domestors to stop leaks.

State Auditor Fullington in his detail-ed statement of appropriations of the A law to prevent sales of fraudulent

By enacting the low rate tax law the be honest he will call attention to these

The Aldrich-Taft Money Plan

Secretary MacVeagh's Chicago speech won't be called in is not an unfair infer-in support of the Aldrich "Reserve As-sociation" is not as disquieting as it managed so badly as ever to need more tion is democratic, quoth the Secretary; tion without interest, and the Associa and it is not a central bank, though it tion may issue a legal tender currency to may do pretty much everything that the extent of \$900,000,000 without the banks want to do and more than they slightest expense, without even loss of

Why is it not a central bank? Because, so the Secretary explained, it does not compete with other banks and it makes no profits. Of course it doesn't compete ones—we should like somebody to exwith other banks, it swallows them; and plain, what nobody seems to have er as to making profits, if this Association plained yet, why an organization "c isn't to make profits then no bank makes bankers and for bankers," as Senate

To be sure, the government is to get the surplus, should there be any after it by Congress as the one it seeks will the Association and its stockholders are reference to government funds. All the half of their stock subscriptions is called tion. WHY?

[The Public, Chicago, Nov. 17.] | in, and of 8 per cent if not. That is 'gold brick" men were still than half the subscribed capital for it abroad in the land. They might find the opportunities for profit rather than loss opportunity propitious for selling a job lot cheap to the Treasury. This Associations are deposit all its funds in this Associainterest on two-thirds of it.

> Aldrich called this Association in hi Chicago speech-perhaps inadvertently

fairly well gorged; but in the gorging process the stockholders get a minimum of 4 per cent on their stock if the second must be deposited with this Assomust be deposited with this Assomust be deposited.

The World Movement for Democracy

there a policy of concession and compromise has been needed to preserve it. It has been almost as if the nations were sponsive legislative body there, To the historian who will survey this responding with sudden enthusiasm to a world movement for political freedom in fiery evangel of freedom. . The dust the perspective of time it may seem as hardly settles on the rains of one autocomments and phenomenon as the cruracy before the crack of another is heard.

They have fallen like the walls of Jericho at the sound of the horn. The old Sixteenth century movement of exploraorder has not had the power to resist. tion and conquest, and as the liberal Revolutionists have not been compelled movement of the latter part of the to carry on long, uncertain and desperate | Eighteenth century.

[Chicago Tribune, Republican, Nov. 2.] war to accomplish their ends. Absolut

In the future, when the political phenomena of this generation can be seen clearly, it is probable that the age will be conspicuous for its wonderful democratic movement. It will be remarkable not only because of the progress made by popular government but because of the general and sudden breakdown of autocracy.

It is apparent even now that the old order has no stability and no strength. It has crumbled almost at the first attack, as if nothing but the shell were there; as if invisible or hidden forces had been at work on its vitals. Only in had been at work on its vitals. Only in direct election of United States Senmors! Russia has an autocracy maintained itself for the Referendum and the Initiative against a popular movement, and even here, and the elimination of the House-

The Ohio Constitutional Convention

ity of two-thirds of the Constitutional convention committed to the Initiative and Referendum, Allen Ripley Foote's Ohio State Board of Commerce (the civic agency in Ohio for the electric-power in-

In their first fight with the electric- Initiative and Referendum who do not power monopolies of Ohio and their al. care for these bulwarks of representative lied interests, the progressives have achieved a great victory. With a major-trusive Mr. Foote will find them out. Those, therefore, who do believe in these

agency in Ohio for the electric-power interests, and through which the opposition was managed, has been deeply snowed under; and in Cleveland the election of Newton D. Baker by the transpage for delegate from Hamilton county will be a candidate for president has policies, is a sign that the end of the electric-power monopoly in Cleveland the electric-power monopoly in Cleveland has begun. In Cleveland it is difficult to see how this monopoly can save that the conditions of the convention, to be followed by a referendum vote on the Constitution at prepares, will offer a double opportunity for the kind of political work that Allen Ripley Foote enjoys It is announced by the Cincinnati En- bus, and shot and shell tore through ical work that Allen Ripley Foote enjoys country, that at least a majority of the and in which, exceptionally proficient, convention believe in their pledges and he is not as a rule so unsuccessful as in- are standing by them. Happily, too, Mr. the Ohio election last week. Against Bigelow has the natural aptitudes, the this kind of work, the members of the training in the school of experience, and

Battle of Belmont, Mo., and Naval Attack at Port Royal, S.C.-Gen. U. S. Grant's First Important Engagement-Victorious at First but Finally Compelled to Retreat Fing Officer Dupont Won Brilllant Victory and Fine Harbor for Federal Ships - Outlought Confederate Batteries on Shore With Wooden Ships-Brothers Fought on Opposite Sides.

By Captain GEORGE L. KILMER, Late [Copyright by American Press Annoclation, 1911.]

N Nov. 7, 1861, two officers of comparatively insignificant rank made their bows to the American people as leaders in battle. One was U. S. Grant, a brigadier general of volunteers; the other S. F. Dupont, commodore of the Unit ed States navy. A different fortune awalted them, for, although Grant failed in his undertaking at Belmont. he arose to the head of the army. Dupont succeeded at Port Royal and was a stubborn fighter when commanding the south Atlantic squadron, yet in the end the chief honors of naval com-

mand went to another, At Belmont, Mo., opposite Columbus Ky., the Confederate general, Polk. had established a camp of observation. occupied by one regiment of infantry. a battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry. In order to command the approaches to this position by the Confederate batteries on the high ground at Columbus, the trees had been felled for some distance along the west bank, and the fallen timber had been so placed as to form an abatis capable of obstructing the advance of an enemy. This camp Grant the staff were unhorsed. Grant's horse was shot under him. Grant's

plan of attack was to keep the left flank near the river to prevent re-enforcements from crossing over from Columbus and by spreading out the line partially surround the Confederate camp. A united effort in the nature of a charge, but prevented from being one by the roughness of the ground, drove the enemy from the embankment through the woods to an open space around the inclosed line. When Grant's excited soldiers saw close at hand the defiant flag waving above the guns and Confederates running back across the field their en-

thusiasm knew no bounds. The spreading of Grant's line created a gap in the ranks opposite the enemy's battery. The Seventh Iowa rushed into the space and in a few moments drove the gunners from their pieces with a hot fire of bullets. A an upturned live. It was their first fighty-their first victory and first seizure of the spoils of war. Officers and soil dies alike jumped upon the gun cardiars alike jumped upon the gun cardiars and solutions are solved an upturned hive. It was their first industrial that the first targets, yet bore on the change, so there are a largets, yet bore on the change, so there are a largets, yet bore on the change, so they are alike that many shots told. After passing the forts that many shots told. After passing the forts the finking line stood off the forts the finking line stood off and the change of the specific solutions. The solutions are solved and solutions are solved and solutions are solved and solutions and the change of the specific solutions are solved and solutions are solved and solutions are solved and solved are solved and riages and platform and delivered flowery speeches to their comrades, who decided to attack. Accordingly, at about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, he disembarked his force on the Missouri shore, some five mlies above Belmont, and ordered the gunbouts to drop below and engage the batteries at Columbus. Quickly forming his col umn, Grant pushed for the Confederate camp, hoping to take the Confederates by surprise.

Grant's Foe Re-enforced. In this he was partly mistaken,

General Polk, who was at Columb had been notified of the landing Federal troops on the west shore the Mississippi and promptly dispute ed General Gideon J. Pillow with fo regiments to succor the threaten

and the whole command moved ward through the woods. The figing was steady and continuous fro that point to the Confederate work The way was obstructed by heavy t derimsh-and fallen trees, and t menchad to climb over or crawl und the mistacles as best they could, t while keeping a lookout for the er myssin Insi places the ground w swampy, and between fighting, fit ing a road and waiting for the cann to be dragged along with the colum the march was slow and difficult.

Officers Chosen Targets.

The delay gave the enemy time select positions and get in good sho At the end of a mile the whole li was held up by a new obstacle, a so of secondary river bank that form a natural breastwork for the Confe mont and of the heavy guns at Colu cheered themselves hourse, and t battle, as Grant himself declared, w soon turned into a Fourth of Ju orgy of bubbling eloquence.

Constitutional convention who genuinely the knowledge of me n and affairs in Ohio believe in the Initiative and Referendam for precisely such p abid service as will must be on their guard from first to last.

There may be members committed to the The Public, Nov. 17.

But the Confederates had not abandoned the Missouri bank—only dropped down under the bluff out of range. No one demanded their surrender, for But the Confederates had not abs No one demanded their surrender, for



SENERAL T. F. DRAYTON, C. S. A., AND CAPTAIN PERCIVAL DRAYTON, U. S. N., BROTHERS, WHO FOUGHT AGAINST EACH OTHER AT PORT ROYAL

the victors seemed to think that the the works named respectively Fort position, the armament and the camp Beauregard and Fort Walker, consisted were the sole objective of the cam- of forty-three guns about evenly dispaign. When the guns at Columbus at- tributed. changed their tune, however, the mobullets into the captured camp.

Successful Flank Attack.

About that time several steamers onded with Confederates were seen in the river steering for the shore above Belmont, between Grant's column and the landing. Then began a general retreat, and from that time on until the transports were reached the march was one continuous brush fight. The Confederates were at home on the ground. Grant's soldiers were nearly exhausted by the excitement of the day and the labors of the march, but they gailantly fought their way to the anding. It was there that Grant's horse performed the difficult feat of trotting aboard over a single plank twelve or fifteen feet long.

This sudden turn of Grant's fortunes and been brought about by the prompt and energetic action of General Polk, the "Soldier Bishop," as soon as be discovered that General Pillow's force was being defeated. The Federal gunbonts Tyler and Lexington, which had engaged the Confederate batteries at Columbus, were repulsed after two attacks and retired to the landing to await the results of Grant's adventure on shore. The river being clear of enemies, General Polk crossed over to Belmont in person, with additional re-enforcements, striking the Federal lank and rear, as above narrated.

Dupont Leads the Attack.

Dupont's task at Port Royal was the langerous one of attacking land fortifiboats of the "alnety day" type. In his anchored just out of gunshot. flagship, the steam frigate Wabash. rush of the whole line precipitated a Commodore Dupout led the attack, hour, the Federal ships were completestampede in the enemy's ranks, and paying no attention to three Confeder by lost to view in the smoke of their Grant's men swarmed about the flag- ate wooden ships commanded by his pole, fents and cannon like bees around old messmate in the United States targets, yet bore on the channel, so

tempted to fire upon the invading mob Dupont's plan of attack was to sail at Belmont the shots passed over, to rapidly between the forts, deliver his the merriment of Grant's men. They are on both while postings then, after going two miles in, return and take ment their enemies under the river Fort Walker on its land side, which

bank began to climb tall trees and send was the weakest. As the fleet advaned Tarnall's ships mot them in the entrance, and the pennant of the Confederate flagship was gullantly dipped three times to the Webash for the sake



COLONEL J. C. LAUMAN, U. S. V., COM-MANDING THE SEVENTH IOWA AT BEL-

of anid lang syne. Then the firing began. Tainail was forced to retreat before the broadsides of his old friend. Fort Walker had twenty-three guns in position and Fort Beauregard twenty The guns raked the channel for a long distance, but Dupont carried his fleet cations with ships, and his fleet was all sufficiently near the works to get their wooden vessels except four little gun- outline the night before the battle and

Moving at the rate of six miles an own cuns. The forts fired at blind

course. Dupont's flagship still led, and after turning sailed to within 600 yards of Fort Walker. She was an especial target, but was scarcely touched.

Brother Against Brother. Fort Walker was the first to fall. It was commanded by General Thomas three guns remained fit for service. abandoned the work.

The flight of the garrison from Fort Walker was signaled by the Ottawa just as the magship turned for the third time to sail past and deliver her brondside. Orders were given to cease firing, and the flagship steamed close and delivered a single shot. It was unanswered. Captain John Rodgers, serving as aid to the flag officer, went on shore with a flag of truce.

The battle of Port Royal was one of the first great Federal successes of the war and exerted a wonderful influ-



SPICCOUS AT BELMONT.

ence at home and abroad. It gave the northern may one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic seaboard as a tase for operations and paved the way for the Liockade of the entire coast south of Charleston.

Other events of the week were the exure of the Confederate European commissioners, Mason and Slidell, on bourd the British steamer Trent in he Bahama channel by the United States stormer San Jacinto on the 8th, a heavy skirmish at Piketown. Ky., between General William Nelson's Pederals and Colonel J. S. Williams' Confederate force on the 9th river, Virginia, and Guyandotte, west-

TOWNSHIP, CORPORATION AND SCHOOL DISTRICT LEVIES

THE REV. IRL R. HICKS 1912 ALMANAC

Before the great drouth of 1991, the Hicks Almanac gave timely warning. For over two years prior to 1911, the Hicks Almanae again sounded the was commanded by General Thomas warning of drouth danger. And so P. Drayton, whose brother, Captain for forty years this same friend of the Percival Drayton, commanded the Pe- people has steadfastly refused the offer cabonins in Dupont's fleet. General of speculators and continued to wern Drayton said that the fire from his the public of the coming dangers of guns was delivered with coolness and storm and weather. As they should precision, but to his surprise the ships by Prof Bloks, their faithful position passed apparently unharmed. The en- servant, who has grown old in their flinding fire from the flanking ships, service. Sond only one dollar to be declared, proved the most destruc- Word and Works Publishing Comtive to his work. At the end of an pany, 3401 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, hour and a half the gunners at work bilsons; and get his magazine and were exhausted, and Drayton went almanac both one year. The Almanwere exhausted, and Drayton went so whose, a fine book of 150 pages, is personally to a battery in the rear and only 35 courts by mail. Let everybody brought up fresh men. These fought respond and receive the warnings of for four hours, and then, when only our national seer for the coming year.

Why should you pay 51 or 6 per cent interest for money when we can loan you all the money you want on your farm at 5 per cent interest. We have plenty of money to loan at 5 per cent interest.

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dential. Get your application accepted now, before interest rates are raised, even if you don't need the money before

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OTHER

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME. Myou purchase the NIM HOME you will and life meet at the price you pay, and will of have an endiest chain of repairs.



42 Quality Considered it is the Cheapest in the end

If you want a sewing machine, write for our latest entalogue before you purchase. tonsation when the facts of the setz- The New Home Sewing Machine Co., Orange, Mass.

Rates of Taxation.

In pursuance of law, I, INO, B. ALBERS, Treasurer of Mercer County, Ohio, do hereby give notice that the Rates of Taxation for the year 1911, are correctly stated in the following table, showing the number of mills levied on each Pollar of taxable property in the several townships, cities, villages and school districts of said county. State Levies—Sinking Pund, .0335; University Fund, .0825; Common Schools, .335. Total, .451. County Levies—County Fund, .9; Bridge Fund, .67; Building Fund, .2; County Ditch, .2; Judicial Fund, .2; Hospital Fund, .05; Pike Repair, .7; Agriculture, .02; Blind Relief, .06. Total, 3.00.

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